

PHARMACOLOGY AND PATIENT CARE—Second Edition—Solomon Garb, M.D., Associate Professor of Pharmacology, University of Missouri School of Medicine; and Betty Jean Crim, R.N., M.Ed., Assistant Professor of Nursing, University of Missouri School of Nursing. Springer Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1966. 469 pages, \$4.75 (flexible cover). (Also available hardbound for \$6.25.)

As indicated by its title, this book is more than a pocket pharmacology text for nurses. It consists of three sections, I—General Considerations, II—Pharmacology of Drug Groups, and III—Use of Drugs in the Care of Patients. Section I contains definitions, instructions for drug administration, much useful information of a general nature, and a stern warning about the dangers of narcotics. This chapter places too much emphasis on physical dependence as the cause of drug abuse, doesn't mention spree use and fails to point out that drugs have persistent desirable cerebral effects for some people. Section II consists of brief but generally accurate descriptive pharmacology supplemented by adequate lists of references. Section III is therapeutics from the nurse's point of view with emphasis on pharmacotherapy and nursing care.

This book is "bare bones" as a text for a pharmacology course but could profitably be placed in hospital libraries and at nursing stations for quick reference.

H. W. ELLIOTT, M.D.

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RADIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS IN INFANTS AND CHILDREN—Armand E. Brodeur, M.D., M.Rd., F.A.C.R., Chief Radiologist, Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children, St. Louis, Mo.; Associate Professor of Radiology and Associate Dean, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.; Medical Director, School of X-ray Technology, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1965. 503 pages, \$26.50.

This book is very well done, it is easily readable and fulfills its goal of teaching the basic approach to pediatric radiologic diagnosis. It is beautifully illustrated and has examples of most of the common conditions encountered in pediatric radiology. The book is well organized and it is quite helpful in pointing out the common pitfalls for most conditions. It is not comprehensive enough to be of great value to pediatric radiologists, but the author intended it predominantly for residents in radiology. The book actually goes beyond that and is of value also to radiologists who examine some pediatric cases in their practice. The first chapter, outlining the approach to the technique of differential diagnosis in pediatric radiology, is going to be quite valuable to the beginner. The organization into the sections of the head and neck, the thorax, abdomen, skeleton and integument is along the traditional lines of treatment of the subject. The addition of a chapter on the mistreated child syndrome, in the fifth section, undoubtedly represented a problem for the author, as he felt it to be important enough to be separate and this is probably why he didn't include it in the chapter on the skeleton.

Illustrations are plentiful and of good technical quality. The lesions are well seen and arrows pointing to them are abundant. The captions are short and to the point.

One weakness of the book is that the references are not correlated to the text and therefore lose a great deal of their usefulness.

The book is highly recommended as an introduction to pediatric radiology for beginning residents and as a short refresher source on the subject for those who do little pediatric radiology.

ALEXANDER R. MARGULIS, M.D.

CIBA FOUNDATION STUDY GROUP NO. 21—HASHISH: Its chemistry and pharmacology—in honour of Professor Dr. G. Joachimoglu; Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., F.I.Biol., and Julie Knight, B.A. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1965. 96 pages, \$2.95.

This little book of 96 pages offers much information for pharmacologists, toxicologists and medical practitioners interested in keeping up to date on the scientific and medical aspects of *Cannabis sativa*, without necessarily becoming experts in the field. It is composed not only of the papers of the principal participants in the Ciba Symposium, but also of the extemporaneous discussion by both principal and secondary participants. Among the participants are Herman Blaschko and Edith Bülbirg of Oxford University, G. Joachimoglu of Athens and member of the Drug Supervisory Board of the United Nations, A. D. Macdonald of the University of Manchester, and Eleanor Zaimis of the Royal Free Hospital of London. The United States was represented by Nathan B. Eddy of the National Institutes of Health. There is still much confusion concerning the effects on experimental animals and man because of the lack of standard preparations, methods of extraction of active principles and methods of administration. Thus the effects of smoking hashish and ingestion of the resinous bhang or charas are somewhat different. There is a detailed paper on the isolation of various principles obtained by column and thin layer chromatography, with structural formulas of five such compounds. Several speakers were of the opinion that tetrahydrocannabinol is the true active principle, but this opinion was not universally accepted. There was also a discussion of whether the use of cannabis leads to true addiction or simply to habitual use. There was an attempt to characterize the psychological make-up which leads to use of cannabis, and of the chronic psychological and physical results.

CLINTON H. THIENES, M.D.

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PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS—Sixth Edition—A Textbook for Students and Practitioners of Medicine and Its Allied Professions—Arthur Grollman, Ph.D., M.D., F.A.C.P., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Experimental Medicine, The Southwestern Medical School, The University of Texas; Attending Physician, Parkland Memorial Hospital; Consultant in Internal Medicine, Baylor University Hospital. With the collaboration of Evelyn Frances Grollman, A.B., M.D., Member of the House Staff of the Bellevue Division, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; Ensign (R), United States Public Health Service. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1965. 1,181 pages, \$15.00.

A textbook which is revised approximately every two years should meet the demands of those who require an up-to-date discussion. This can truly be said to describe the Sixth Edition of Grollman's Pharmacology and Therapeutics. In my review of the Fifth Edition I wrote: "This latest edition . . . is as sound and up-to-date and complete as such a book can be and stay in the practical price range." The statement can be repeated for this Sixth Edition which ends the era for a one-man complete textbook in pharmacology, since it is the handiwork of two Grollmans. In their preface, the authors emphasize that they have written not only for the student studying pharmacology for the first time, but also for the student in his clinical years and later as intern, resident and practitioner.

Each succeeding edition of this textbook, as is true of most textbooks going through several revisions, adds new drugs, and sometimes drops old ones whose use has been superseded by new ones. The Grollmans have ac-